SIXTH DAY—*19th June 1926.*

General resolutions were taken up.

Resolution No. 1.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that railway fares in intermediate and third classes of the Mysore State Railways be reduced to their former rates, as has been done on British Indian railways.

Movers.—1. MR. H. N. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Hunsur Taluk.

2. MR. H. R. T. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR, Hunsur Taluk.

MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO moved the above resolution.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR observed that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company had reduced fares, and as some of our lines were also worked by the same Company similar reductions should be shown on these and other State lines also. He believed that fares for the first and second classes had been reduced more for the sake of the richer people, while the rates for the third class which affected the poorer people had not been reduced.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the third class fares would be reduced almost immediately and that orders in this behalf had already been issued.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY added that third class fares for ordinary trains would be reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pies per mile and those for mail trains, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pies. These rates, he said, were the lowest on any railway.

MR. D. S. HANUMANTHA RAO pointed out that the orders of Government issued in the matter referred only to mail trains, and no mention was made of the ordinary ones. He also urged that the rates on the Chikballapur Light Railway should be reduced.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the Light Railway was not paying on account of the motor bus traffic.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO said that this did not interfere much with railway traffic and that the railway could be made to pay if establishment charges were reduced.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT promised to consider the matter.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR urged for the reduction of intermediate fares also.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY replied that the question of abolishing this class altogether was engaging the attention of Government, as the first and second class traffic had suffered on this account. The recommendations of the Railway Committee were awaited in this matter.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR then observed that unlike in any other case, the raiyats here were paying the Railway Cess, and it was therefore the duty of the Government to provide every convenience to them in this matter. The intermediate class should not, he said, be abolished even if the State did not derive any profit therefrom.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that the question of providing or abolishing the intermediate class had nothing to do with the levy of the Railway Cess, but all the same, the member's suggestion would be noted for consideration.

MR. B. K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA brought to notice the inconvenience caused to passengers on account of provision of intermediate compartments with six seats in nights, while in day times compartments with only four seats were provided.

Another member represented that planks should be provided for keeping things in these compartments.

The suggestions were noted.

Resolution No. 2.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the appointment of an officer of the backward community with the status of the head of a department to scrutinize how far the appointments made in the district and the higher offices are in accordance with the orders on the Miller Committee Report.

Movers.—1. MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA, Mandya Taluk.
2. MR. S. C. MALLIAH, Mandya Taluk.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the resolution. He observed that the Central Recruitment Board was intended to safeguard the interests of the backward communities, and see how far the orders on the Miller Committee Report were being given effect to by Heads of Departments in making appointments. The Secretary to the Board was only an Assistant Secretary to Government, and he could not be expected to make a thorough investigation in the case.

of offices under the control of officers whose status was very much higher than his own. He might feel it delicate to do so. For these reasons, he commended the resolution to the consideration of Government. He said that, when a similar resolution was brought up on a previous occasion, the Dewan-President promised the appointment of an Auditor for the purpose.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that it was not necessary to make such an appointment, specially in view of the retrenchments that were being advocated by so many of the members.

MR. LINGE GOWDA said that it was not necessary to appoint a separate officer but that one of the Heads of Departments, belonging to the backward communities, might be entrusted with the duty in addition to his own duties.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that the work of the Board was being done under the directions of a Member of Council and that this was in fact more than what the resolution aimed at.

MR. LINGE GOWDA replied that the Councillor should only be the appellate authority.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that if there was any reason for complaint, the aggrieved parties might appeal to the Dewan himself, who would find time for disposing of such appeals.

In seconding the resolution, MR. S. C. MALLIAH observed that something was wrong somewhere and that it was an urgent necessity to find out the reasons. Many instances had come to the notice of the member, as well as to the notice of the Government, in which grave injustice had been done to members of the backward communities. Referring to one such instance discovered by a certain Member of Council in the course of his inspection tour in one of the districts, he inferred that there must be several such cases in the various districts. The resolution did not urge the acceptance of any new principle by Government; it only aimed at securing measures calculated to enforce arrangements already sanctioned by them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that official etiquette required that the offices under one head of a department should not be inspected by another officer of the same status.

In reply, MR. MALLIAH pointed out the analogy of the appointment of the Inspector of Office Systems. If Government had appointed in his place another officer with the

status of a Member of Council, then he would not have pressed the point. But that was not the case, and the Inspector of Office Systems was of the same status as a head of a department.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the two cases were different from each other. Even Auditors from the Efficiency Audit Branch were going and auditing work in various offices.

MR. MALLIAH said that but for the financial stringency, he would have urged the appointment of a separate officer for the purpose of inspecting offices in connection with the enforcement of the orders on the Miller Committee Report. But in view of the state of finances, he suggested one of the existing officers being entrusted with this work as an additional duty.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there were practical difficulties in accepting the resolution; and the DEWAN-PRESIDENT added that Government were obtaining periodical statements and reports in regard to the working of the orders on the Miller Committee Report, and would make efforts to see that the irregularities complained of did not recur.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL also observed that the orders appointing an Auditor were passed only a few months ago, and it would take some time to see how far the new arrangement was useful, as the officer had first to receive certain statements before auditing the offices. He therefore considered that the Dewan-President's promise referred to by the mover had been fully given effect to and that it was not yet time to form any opinion about the usefulness of the measure recently ordered.

At this stage, Mr. B. L. BYANNA moved the following amendment which had been given notice of and also admitted:—

Amendment to Resolution No. 2.

After the words "appointment of," omit "an officer of the backward community with the status of the Head of a Department" and substitute the following:—

"a mixed committee of officials and non-officials belonging to both the backward and forward communities consisting of not less than nine in number, the status in the case of officials being that of the Head of a Department and which in case of non-officials the status being that of a member of Representative Assembly or Legislative Council."

In moving the amendment, MR. BYANNA observed that the working of the Central Recruitment Board during the past several years was not satisfactory from the point of view of the people. The replies of Government to the interpellations put by the members both of the Legislative Council and of the Representative Assembly were vague and far from satisfactory. The various matters promised to be enquired into had not been investigated and it was considered by the people belonging to the backward communities that some enquiry into the working of the Board had to be made if improvement in it was to be effected.

Continuing he said that the suggestion made in the resolution would not serve the purpose. The reason why he suggested that the committee should include members belonging to several communities was that the term 'backward community' included many communities, and the appointment of any one officer belonging to one of them would bring about differences among the backward communities themselves. Though these communities believed that justice had not been done to them, the forward communities thought that they had not been treated fairly. It was with a view to bring about an understanding between the two that he had suggested the mixed committee consisting of representatives of both. If this suggestion was accepted, there was the additional advantage of getting the support of the forward communities in future also in matters relating to the others. He believed, therefore, that the recommendations of such a committee would be impartial and free from blame, and Government would be in a position to get a correct view of public opinion and pass just orders.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT pointed out that the present Recruitment Board consisted of both official and non-official members. He did not agree that the working of the Board was not satisfactory but that the Government were quite satisfied with it.

MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR seconded the amendment.

MR. H. BORANNA pointed out that when a vacancy occurred in any office, it was filled up under a *seriatum* arrangement, the very last appointment consequently becoming vacant being advertized. He said that this was not right and that applications should be called for for the particular post which fell vacant.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to enquire into the matter.

MR. H. BORANNA also observed that many appointments

made in the districts had to be set aside by the Recruitment Board and that there would be no need for them to do so if the rules had been worked in the right spirit. He therefore agreed that a committee as suggested was necessary.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH opposed the amendment. He said that even if a committee as suggested by the mover were appointed, they would make proposals more or less identical with those urged by the supporters of the resolution so that no additional advantage would be derived by appointing a committee. Besides, no committee ever lasted for all time and so no supervision was possible over the work of the different offices so far as appointments were concerned. An officer appointed for the purpose, on the other hand, would be able constantly to tour and visit all offices and satisfy himself that appointments were made as far as possible in accordance with the orders of Government. The present Secretary of the Board was also an Assistant Secretary to Government and was therefore overworked, so that even if the proposed touring work was given to him, he would not be in a position efficiently to discharge it.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT repeated that the present arrangement was all right and that a full-time officer was too expensive and not necessary either.

MR. SANJIVIAH said that at present there were too many complaints of injustice to the backward communities and that if the proposal was accepted such complaints would cease to exist, though the appointment of a full-time officer for the purpose involved an expenditure of about 10 or 15 thousand rupees to Government.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT observed that he was not so hopeful about the complaints becoming less. There was also no work to justify the additional expenditure which the appointment of a separate officer involved.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that he did not want either to support or to oppose the resolution. He only wanted to say that some resolutions were brought up with a view to be argued and pressed to a division but some were intended only to bring to notice in a prominent manner that there were certain matters deserving of enquiry. Speaking of the subject on hand, he felt that there must be some room for grievance, as otherwise the resolution would not have been moved at all. But now that it had been discussed at some length and the First Member of Council had also promised to enquire into the matter, he thought that it would be well that it was not pressed any further.

MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN and M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that they were quite satisfied with the assurance given by the Government but insisted that the amendment must first be withdrawn before the resolution itself was withdrawn.

MR. B. L. BYANNA repeated his reasons for bringing the amendment and said that if however it did not appeal to the members, he had no objection to withdraw it.

MESSRS. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, G. PARAMASIVIAH, J. RUDRAPPA, D. S. MALLAPPA and some other members observed that the amendment could be withdrawn only with the permission of the Assembly, once it was moved before it. Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan also urged that as the amendment was quite different in substance from the resolution, there would be no use in merely allowing the amendment to be withdrawn. He thought that the question of withdrawing must be put to the vote.

MR. S. SRIKANTAIYA observed that the Brahmin members of the Assembly were not anxious to serve on the mixed committee, even if it were to be appointed.

The question of allowing the amendment to be withdrawn was then put to vote. 75 members voted for and nearly 100 voted against. Permission was thus refused to the amendment being withdrawn. The amendment itself was then put to vote and lost, no member voting in favour, and large number of members against.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that he was satisfied with the assurances given by the Government. The resolution was thereupon withdrawn, by leave of the Assembly.

Resolution No. 3.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a Regulation may be passed very early to prevent the slaughter of cows.

Movers.—1. MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR, Hassan Taluk.

2. MR. MANJAYYA, Channarayapatna Taluk.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR moved the resolution and in doing so observed that the same resolution had been discussed and agreed to unanimously by the Assembly at the previous session. The slaughter of cows could be stopped, he said, only by passing a Regulation in this behalf. He attributed the present economic depression and failure of rains and consequent high prices of even the necessaries of

life only to the slaughter of a large number of cows throughout the State, some of which were milch animals. Either for supplying manure or for yielding milk for the use of infants, cows were absolutely necessary, and for want of these, infant mortality was steadily on the increase. The milk supplied at present was never pure and public health suffered mostly on this account with the result that more and more of medical aid was necessary both in towns and in rural parts. He did not believe there would be any opposition to the resolution and appealed to all classes of the members to lend support to it.

MESSRS. BORANNA and R. SUBBA RAO of Anekal seconded the resolution.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY supported the resolution. He said that cattle were required for ploughing the lands, for giving manure, and for doing much hard labour for the sake of the raiyat. Healthy cows supplied a good portion of the food required by the people, in the shape of milk. For want of good cows, the milk supplied was not of the best quality. Besides, seasonal conditions had not been favourable for a long time and the cattle were generally very poor. For want of good bullocks, cows themselves were made use of for ploughing also and they became so much the worse for it. The result was that calves were of a poor breed, and that the economic condition of the country at large also suffered. Realizing these facts, many Indian States had enacted legislative measures to put down the slaughter of cows. The member appealed to the Dewan-President to accept the resolution so that at the commencement of his regime, this very best of measures might be taken up, with credit to the State and eternal fame to himself.

MR. MAYI GOWDA OF T.-Narsipur Taluk said that unlike in western countries no scientific appliances were made use of for agricultural operations in India, and cattle were the mainstay of the people for the purpose. For want of a legislative enactment prohibiting the slaughter of cattle the best of breeds had almost become extinct and the price of the available animals had risen very high. If their slaughter was prevented, prices would fall and the raiyats would be enabled to maintain more animals and agriculture would improve thereby, leading to a general improvement of the economic condition of the people at large. For these reasons he urged that Government would kindly accept the resolution and enact a Regulation without delay.

MR. SHERIFF observed that this question was being

pressed on the attention of the Government for several years past in spite of the fact that legislation in this behalf was not practicable. While appreciating the laudable motives of the advocates of a legislative enactment he felt that Government would not be justified in taking action in the matter. He was of opinion that the whole question was based on sentiment, and though sentiment had to be respected, it was a question on which different religions held different views, and if action was taken by Government it would result in a clash of susceptibilities and ideas and also give room for unnecessary agitation and a breach in the relations between peaceful subjects of the Mysore State. In this connection he invited attention to the resolutions of the Unity Conference held a few years ago at which all the leaders of the different communities had come to the conclusion, after considerable deliberation for several days together, that the matter was one which did not lend itself to legislation but which had to be left to the good sense and neighbourly spirit of the people themselves. The member therefore requested the mover of the resolution as well as his supporters to educate the people in regard to this question by peaceful means, by distributing pamphlets and organizing lectures and discussions, and thus to influence the people to give up beef eating of their own accord.

Continuing, the member asked how far Government could enforce the Regulation, even if it was enacted, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which was going to be made a first-class station with nearly 20,000 troops. He believed that if the proposed legislation be not in force there it would in the result bring about illicit traffic. Apart from these reasons, the member opposed the resolution on economic grounds also. Butchery formed the industry of a large number of persons who had invested on it several thousands of rupees. If all at once a Regulation preventing the trade was enacted they would be put to considerable losses. He believed, therefore, that the matter was one which should be left to the amity and concord of the people which could be secured only by not pressing the resolution to a division.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO, in opposing the resolution, referred to the dire poverty of Muslims as a whole who owned no agricultural lands for earning a living, and said that it was dangerous to aim at preventing cow slaughter by recourse to legislation. He thought that even if the Mahommedans could be prevented from slaughtering cows, the other

non-Hindus could not be made to give it up. The only result of such a legislation, he thought, would be to give room for illicit traffic and consequent judicial proceedings, so that if any persons were benefited it would be the members of the legal profession.

MR. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR supported the resolution. He did not believe that the proposed legislation would result in a conflict of sentiments. The religion of the Mahommedans never enjoined the slaughter of cows as a duty. It might be that on particular occasions it was permitted and that one cow would do where more sheep had to be offered. He had the strenght of Muslim opinion behind his argument. But just as animal sacrifice was permitted even under the Hindu religion, the member would like a provision for the killing of a cow in connection with Bakrid celebrations being made in the Regulation itself. If this was done, he believed, the sentiments of his Mahomedan brethren also would be respected and there would be no opposition to Government enacting the legislation proposed. This question, he said, had been discussed at many places and on many occasions, both Hindus and Mahommedans participating in the discussions. This was the opinion expressed by Mahommedan members themselves during those discussions. Happily in Mysore, there were no differences between Hindus and Mahommedans and it was not therefore proper for any opponent to the resolution to urge that legislation in this matter would result in riots. He knew that in many places Mahommedans had voluntarily given up flesh-eating. There was nothing to indicate, therefore, that it would be impossible to enforce the Regulation either in the Civil and Military Station or elsewhere, as urged by Mr. Sheriff, and the persons who made much of sentiment were only trading on it. The member, therefore, urged the acceptance of the resolution as a number of cattle, including many milch cattle, were being slaughtered every day in all parts of the State.

MR. SHAMA SASTRY of Maddagiri also observed that the present unsatisfactory economic condition of the country was due to the slaughter of a large number of cows. He invited attention to the fact that more than 75 per cent of the population was Hindu and appealed to the others not to raise a protest in this matter even granting that their religion did not prohibit the slaughter of cows, considering that all were Indians first and Hindus or non-Hindus next. The Hindus felt very strongly on this question

and were determined to stop the slaughter of cows as a matter of religious duty. If necessity demanded it, they were prepared to adopt Satyagraha and strive to achieve their object in all peaceful ways, laying down their lives in this case, if called upon to do so. At the same time, it was their earnest desire to see that this led to no conflict between religion and religion. Cow slaughter was prohibited by legislation in countries like Afghanistan where a very vast majority of the people were Mahommedans and a few Hindus. Such being the case, in a State like Mysore, where most of the people were Hindus as also the Ruler, there should be no hesitation for Government action in this respect.

Among the poorer folk, want of pure milk was felt acutely; the women, who had little or no healthy food for themselves, could not feed their infants except with cow's milk, but as this was often not available, the mortality among infants was on the increase.

In these circumstances he again appealed to the people at large to sink personal considerations in the larger question of economy, religion and sentiment and lend support to the resolution.

Mr. B. Abdur Rahmon observed that only Mahommedans came in for criticism during the discussions, while they formed a small portion of the flesh-eaters among whom were Panchamas, Christians, and various others belonging to European communities. He requested the Assembly to impartially consider the advantages and disadvantages of taking legislative action in the matter of preventing the slaughter of cows. If it was true that a majority of the people who kept cows were Hindus and that they regarded the cow as a sacred animal, he questioned how butchers were able to buy the animals on a large scale, and why the Hindus did not protect them till the end. He observed that considering the fact that most of the sellers as well as the buyers at shandies and jatras were Hindus, no legislative enactment on the proposed lines would be of any practical use.

Continuing, the member said that the raiyats generally lived in small houses or huts and that when their cattle became old and useless they naturally disposed of them in order to find accommodation for the others which were to be purchased in their stead. If any persons were particular about feeding even old and useless animals, it was quite open to them to purchase them. But so far, no such move-

ment was organized in the State, as far as he knew. If the Regulation was passed and any person sold a cow to a butcher without knowing him as such, the seller would be punished. This and other practical difficulties were involved in a measure like the one proposed. If, therefore, a way out of the difficulties were pointed out, he would whole-heartedly support the resolution. The ignorant, illiterate, innocent villagers must be informed of the action proposed to be taken and also how to avoid trouble of any kind, before legislation was enacted. If that could be done he had no objection to the resolution being accepted.

MR. DODDAIYA of Chitaldrug very strongly supported the resolution. He regretted that action was not taken in regard to preventing the slaughter of cows so far. If an ordinary date tree was removed, the person or persons responsible would be subjected to severe punishment; but if the most useful and sacred of animals was slaughtered no notice was taken. He appealed both to the Government as well as to the *Mathadhipatis* to put a stop to cow killing. If a Regulation was passed all people could be made to obey it, just as they were compelled to vacate the villages and towns if plague broke out. If Government did not see their way to pass a general Regulation as proposed, the member appealed to them to prevent the slaughter of cows and buffaloes by the depressed classes at least, who were influenced by the village officers themselves to sacrifice animals, even if the villagers hesitated to do so.

In this connection the member referred to His Highness the Maharaja's Inaugural Address to the Reformed Assemblies in the course of which His Highness had given expression to his deep sympathy with the depressed classes and his anxiety for their progress. It was the duty of the Government, therefore, to do everything in their power to educate and enlighten the submerged community. The Regulation under discussion, he said, was one of the measures calculated to bring about such enlightenment, and if it was passed it would ensure the prosperity not only of this particular community but of the State as a whole.

Referring to Mr. Abdur Rahmon's remark that Hindus themselves were responsible for the slaughter of cows, MR. N. G. SANJIVIAH said that he could say from experience that no one sold a cow for the purpose of slaughter. Some poor people had to dispose of their old cows owing to economic distress. He did not understand what inconvenience would be caused by passing a legislation prohibiting

cow slaughter. It was said that the object could be achieved better by means of propaganda work. He observed that if every reform could be achieved purely by propaganda work, he asked why the Assembly passed the Regulation relating to weights and measures. Where was the need in the Statute Book for a Juvenile Smoking Act or Infant Marriage Act? He assured the House that without Government legislation mere propaganda work would not be effective and lasting. It had been pointed out by Mr. Sheriff that the authorities in the Bangalore Cantonment would not view with favour the proposed legislation. He said that this was a Hindu State and when the local feeling was against the killing of cows, as being opposed to Hindu religion, the British Government who always maintained religious neutrality under the Proclamation of 1858, would never object to a legislation of the kind proposed.

Mr. N. G. Sanjiviah added that as suggested by Mr. Rajagopalachar a proviso might be added in the proposed Regulation allowing the cow slaughter only during the Bakrid feast.

Referring to Mr. Abdur Rahmon's argument that such a legislation would offend not only the Mahommedans but also the Christians, Europeans and some of the depressed classes, MR. G. K. BALIJA observed that the leaders of the Hindu community were hopeful that they could induce all other communities by means of propaganda work to stop cow killing *in toto*. But he was afraid that the Mahommedans were not amenable to this course even though the Koran allowed it. Referring to Mr. Abdur Rahmon's argument that if this Regulation was passed, it would not be possible to dispose of unserviceable cows, he said that that point did not arise at all since no Hindu grudged to feed such a useful domestic animal in its old age. This was quite in accordance with the Hindu doctrine.

He added that if infant mortality should be prevented in India, the protection of cows was absolutely necessary.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT enquired how the Western countries were able to manufacture tinned milk (condensed milk, etc.,) in spite of the cow slaughter still in vogue in those parts.

MR. BALIJA replied that it was possible because the yield from the European cow was by far greater than in Mysore. Owing to the limited supply of milk in big cities and the very great demand for milk due to the influx of population and the increase in the number of hotels, etc., in those

places, the demand for the protection and increase of cows was very great. In conclusion, Mr. Balija exhorted the Dewan to establish his fame and fair name by giving effect to this regulation during his regime.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMI IYER suggested the adoption of the following practical measures to prevent the slaughter of cows:—

(1) Establishment of a *Gorakshanasala* for the protection of cows;

(2) Purchasing the cows taken to slaughter houses by institutions helped by Government under a grant-in-aid system.

(3) Improving the low economic condition of the depressed classes.

He was opposed to the passing of the proposed legislation in the case of cows only unless animal sacrifices of all sorts were prohibited simultaneously as was done recently in Travancore. He said that Government should respect the sentiments not only of the Hindus but of every religion in the State.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that it was far from the intention of the Muslims to do anything against the religious sentiments of their Hindu brethren. The harmony and concord existing between these two communities in the State was not to be found elsewhere. He pointed out the fact that the Muslims in the State were by far weaker than the Hindus in number, wealth and education. It was the duty of the majority to safeguard the interests of the minority.

He said that the idea of passing this Regulation was not new. This subject was being brought up every year since the Representative Assembly was first inaugurated. The then Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer had replied that Government should not interfere in such controversial matters concerning the religious sentiments. This question was brought up before the Assembly for the fifth time during his regime in a fresh form, *viz.*, that this practice should be put a stop to at least within the Mysore municipal limits. Even then the request was not granted. The next Dewan, Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, opined that this subject ought not to have been admitted for discussion in the Assembly.

Lastly, the question had come up before the House during the regime of Sir Albion Banerji, when it was ordered that a memorandum on the two controversial questions, *viz.*, prohibiting cow slaughter and the stoppage of music before mosques, be circulated to the members and

their opinions obtained thereon. This was done and the opinions furnished by the representatives of the people were on record. In these circumstances, he was of opinion that there was no further need to discuss the subject and added that if Government had not agreed to the proposed legislation till now, it meant that it was not a desirable measure. In conclusion, he appealed to the House not to go away with the impression that the Muslims were determined to discard the sentiments of the Hindus.

MR. J. RUDRAPPA did not think that the Mahommedans as a community would oppose any legislation against cow killing because beef was not their staple food. He thought that legislation was urgently called for. With regard to the argument of Mr. Abdur Rahmon that even if there were a legislation in the city, the cows would somehow be smuggled into the cantonment for sale, he thought that the existing associations for the protection of cows would buy them off. He added that with the active co-operation of the Government the *Gorakshana Mandali* recently organised at Bangalore were fully confident of bringing about a reform in the right direction.

MR. B. L. BYANNA did not agree with the views of the Muslim members on this question, and said that they should accept a compromise when the Hindus were prepared to meet the Muslims half way by agreeing to respect their religious feelings during the Bakrid feasts. He was sure that if the leaders of the community like Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan would bring their influence to bear on the Muslim community, which, after all, numbered only 3 lakhs out of population of 60 lakhs, the existing difference of opinion could be amicably settled.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA (Kolar) said that he did not expect much difficulty in making the Muslims agree to the prohibition as there were barely 2 per cent among them who actually ate beef. The real difficulty lay in reforming the depressed classes, forming one-sixth of the entire population of the State, who were using beef as their daily food, especially two sections of the community known as (ಎಡಗೈ and ಬಲಗೈ) and that until slaughter of cows was stopped, the country would not prosper. He disagreed with the views of Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer that it was no cruelty to slaughter old cows which were not likely to be properly cared for. Cows were held in great reverence by the Hindus and were never neglected because they had grown old.

MR. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA eulogised the excellent

work done by the *Gorakshana Sabha* at Bombay and requested Government to encourage similar organizations in the State.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR supported the suggestion made by Mr. Rajagopalachar for incorporation in the legislation a proviso relaxing the prohibition of slaughter during the Bakrid.

MR. ABDUL NABI pointed out, in opposing the proposed legislation, that there were several grades of civilisation in the world and Government should not accept a dogmatic opinion from one section of the population and pass a general legislation affecting the vested rights of a community, even though they be in a minority. No legislation could be passed in controversial matters simply because the majority wanted it.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH said that since it was made clear that it was the Hindus themselves that were mainly responsible for the slaughter of cows, the legislation might be made applicable only to the Hindus.

Some of the members did not agree with this view as it would not fulfil the main object of preventing cow slaughter.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO disagreed with the views of Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, *viz.*, that Government hesitated to pass the legislation as it was opposed to the religious susceptibilities of the Muslim community. He invited reference to the proceedings of the Representative Assembly of 1920—Dasara Session, (Subject No. 65)—wherein it was stated that if a unanimous request came up before the Government they would have no difficulty in passing a legislation. Then, Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, as the accredited representative of the Mahommedan community, had said that "the Mahommedans will have no objection to the passing of the resolution as proposed;" whereupon the Dewan President, Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, said: "It will give me great pleasure to place before His Highness your unanimous request for passing a legislation prohibiting cow slaughter in the State . . . and I am glad to have Mr. Abbas Khan's assurance on behalf of the Mahommedan community in Mysore." Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao said that he was quite sure that Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan was voicing the feelings of his community as it then was and added that since Government were in possession of the views of both the leading communities, *viz.*, Hindus and Muslims, the resolution might be kindly accepted.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB (Tarikere) opposed the resolution and observed that India, perhaps, formed but a hundredth part of the inhabited world and when 99 per cent of the world's population did not object to beef eating, he considered it impossible to change the world's opinion in favour of prohibition of cow killing. So far as Mysore was concerned, he said that it was within the easy reach of the Hindus who constituted 97 per cent of the people who reared cows in the State to introduce the desired reform by means of propaganda work and without invoking the aid of legislation in such a controversial matter.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR, the mover of the resolution, thanked the members for supporting him with convincing arguments against the views of the oppositionists and requested Government to put a stop to cow killing in the State by suitable legislation.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried by a large majority, all the 17 Mahommedan members and one non-Mahommedan voting against it.

At this stage, MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN brought to the notice of the President that the dissenting votes of the Muslim members on this resolution should be made specific as a vote of censure was passed on them by the community for having abstained from voting on it during the last session.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that it was proposed to appoint a committee to go into the question and suggest suitable measures for the consideration of the Government.

Resolution No. 10.

With a view to enforce the spread of mass education throughout the State, this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that immediate steps be taken to introduce the compulsory primary education scheme into all the villages with a population of 500 and above where there are schools in existence.

Movers.—1. MR. B. L. BYANNA, Bangalore City Municipality.

2. MR. B. M. MUNISAMAPPA, Bangalore Taluk.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that there were no two opinions regarding the desirability of expanding primary education and that the measure would receive attention as funds became available. He added that it was ascertained from the Inspector-General of Education that the scheme

contemplated in the resolution would involve an additional cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and hence it was impossible to give effect to it all at once, and that Government would be prepared to do whatever was possible every year.

MR. BYANNA replied that he did not mean that all the schools should be opened at once. At present the percentage of literacy in the State did not come up to even 5 per cent. Only 35 per cent of the pupils of school-going age attended the school. The average number of boys in each school came up to only 33, most of whom were in the infant classes. The expenditure on primary education showed that the following sums were spent on it from various sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	10,00,000
Local Funds	3,32,413
Municipal Funds	25,652
Income from fees	141
Total ..	13,58,206

The average expenditure on each pupil was only Rs. 6-15-7. Out of the pupils of school-going age, one-ninth attend the infant classes. He asked how long it would take at this rate to educate the masses. Government had ordered so long ago as 1924 that they would accept the principle of introducing compulsion in all the villages but no action was taken.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that Government had accepted the principle and were giving effect to it gradually.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION explained that at present there were 940 Government primary schools and 797 aided primary schools in the State costing respectively Rs. 25 and Rs. 40 per month per school. The cost of introducing the scheme into all the villages with a population of 500 and above would work out to Rs. 1,76,550 non-recurring and Rs. 6,64,560 per month recurring, totalling Rs. 8 lakhs and odd in all roughly. In actual working it might go up even to Rs. 10 lakhs as put by the Second Member of Council. He added that unless such a large sum could be found, it would not be possible to introduce compulsion in every village with a population of 500. There were still many villages which had not even one school. Such cases should receive consideration before opening additional schools in places where they already existed.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that the existing number of schools, 1,700 was too small for such a big State as Mysore

and desired that a serious beginning should be made to increase the number rapidly. The meagre provision made in the current year's budget for the spread of primary education in the State was not at all encouraging. He suggested that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs might be drawn upon from the reserve and utilised for this purpose. Otherwise there was no hope of accelerating the progress of primary education.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH observed that the compulsory education scheme was introduced mostly in towns. A good beginning ought to have been made in the villages where people were lacking in interest. He said that there was ample scope to increase the number of pupils in the village schools. If the compulsory system was introduced in all the existing village primary schools numbering 1,700 and boys admitted into each class up to its maximum capacity, a much larger percentage of pupils would become literate. Even with the existing expenditure on primary education, it was quite possible to double the existing strength of boys. As the boys attending the schools were small, the cost per pupil came up to such a large figure as Rs. 6. Otherwise it would be much lower. He suggested that compulsion might he introduced into all the schools, both Government and aided.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION pointed out that most of the aided schools had no suitable accommodation and could not increase the number of pupils. Unless they were all converted into Government schools and provided with school houses, it was not possible to enforce compulsion in all the villages. The Inspector-General said that it was the recognised policy of the department to admit pupils to the maximum capacity of each class, as far as possible.

MR. ABDUL NABI, in supporting the resolution, said that it was high time that the political consciousness of the villagers was raised by the spread of education and in so spreading the education, he wanted that Government should provide for the urgent needs of villages first and then take up the deferred ones.

At this stage THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT suggested to the mover of the resolution to withdraw it on the understanding that Government accepted the principle involved in it.

But MR. BYANNA insisted on its being put to the vote.

When the resolution was about to be put to the vote, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL desired to explain the resolution to the members clearly and said that Mr. Byanna's

proposition was to the effect that compulsory primary education should be introduced immediately in all the villages with a population of 500 and above. He emphasised that Government sympathised with this object but added that it would cost an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs to give effect to it, which sum, it was not possible to find and that even if the resolution was passed, Government could not give effect to it.

At this stage, MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR rose to a point of order and demanded a ruling from the chair as to whether it was not unconstitutional on the part of a Member of Government to try to influence the members just at the time of voting.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT ruled that the Member of Government was quite in order, that it was necessary that the members should understand the position clearly before they voted, and that he understood that the members required such explanation.

Thereupon the resolution was put to vote and carried, 68 voting for and none against (the rest of the members remaining neutral).

The resolution was carried.

Resolution Nos. 11 to 14.

(11) This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in primary and the middle school stages of educational institutions no class may have more than twenty-five pupils under a single teacher.

Mover.—MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, Mysore University Constituency.

(12) This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that no untrained teacher may hereafter be employed for teaching primary and secondary classes ; that the present untrained teachers may gradually be replaced by properly trained teachers; and that the starting pay of such trained teachers may not be less than Rs. 20 per month, with a prospect of rising at least to a pay of Rs. 50 per month before retirement.

Mover.—MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, Mysore University Constituency.

(13) This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that frequent transfers of teachers may not ordinarily be allowed, especially during the working season, unless it be for misbehaviour.

Mover.—MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, Mysore University Constituency.

(14) This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a beginning may at once be made to build, even in cities and towns, cheap and simple school houses to accommodate the ever-increasing number of pupils, who are, in a good many cases, now huddled up in small rooms in rented dwelling houses, shops and godowns, quite unsuited for school purposes.

Mover.—MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA, Mysore University Constituency.

Amendment to Resolution No. 12.

Omit the whole sentence beginning with the words "and that the starting pay of such, etc." in the fourth line and insert in its place the following sentence:—

"provided that as a condition precedent to this policy a rule be made that in selecting candidates for training, preference be given to members of backward communities."

Mover.—MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA obtained the permission of the Dewan-President to speak on all the four resolutions standing in his name as they were all allied to each other.

He said that there was no difference of opinion in regard to the necessity for primary education. But different people had different views on the question as to how it should be imparted. He did not consider that there was any advantage in merely increasing the number of schools without proper staff and equipment. He thought that the system of education in Mysore itself faulty as by the time a boy came to the high school standard, he deteriorated. Referring to the report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1924-25, he said that the average cost of a boy's education was 12 annas and if University education was also included it would amount to Re. 1-0-0. He observed that in 1917-18, the same kind of education cost in England Rs. 17-5-0 and in the United States of America Rs. 37 during 1919-20. In regard to the training of teachers for the primary schools, the expenditure in New York was in 1924-25 Rs. 2,100 and in Mysore Rs. 372 per head. If this low expenditure continued, he was of opinion that the Mysore teachers could never attain the eminence of the teachers of the West. He

thought that if boys were huddled together as at present—good, bad and indifferent—they could never improve.

In this connection he quoted an educationist who said:—

"To the community as a whole, the neglect of children at a critical age means immense wastage of the best material resulting in a set-back to the nation."

In these circumstances, he said that Mysore should take care first to improve the system of education itself before increasing the number of schools.

Referring to the scheme of vocational instruction recently introduced into the High School grades, the speaker was of opinion that neither the pupil nor the country would be benefited by it. If, as contemplated in the University Reorganisation Scheme, vocational instruction were imparted in the intermediate schools also, he thought that it would do no good to the boys and the money spent thereon would be a waste. For, the 40 or 50 minutes' instruction per day which the pupils might receive in these classes would not benefit them in the least.

At this stage, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL informed the House that out of the four resolutions brought up by Mr. Venkatanaranappa, Government would accept numbers 13 and 14, and that frequent transfers of teachers would, as far as possible, be discouraged.

As regards Resolutions 11 and 12, The Second Member of Council pointed out that the Government agreed to the principle that efficient teachers should be employed and that each class should have only a limited number of boys. But the difficulty was that the people wanted more schools and it was not easy to secure both expansion and efficiency. If a class contained more students than could be managed by a single teacher, Government would try to give additional teachers, as far as possible. Hence, the Government were not prepared to accept Resolutions Nos. 11 and 12 in the form in which they stood.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA withdrew Resolution No. 12 in view of the amendment proposed thereon, by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan.

Resolution No. 15.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in order to afford medical relief to the people in the rural parts, the Government be pleased

to devise a scheme to give sufficient encouragement to qualified medical practitioners who would settle in villages and set up their practice there.

Mover.—MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, Mahomedan Constituency.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT said that the question was under consideration.

The mover thereupon withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 6.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that an Intermediate College be established in the Chitaldrug District.

Movers.—1. MR. B. N. MALLAPPA, Holalkere Taluk.
2. ,, M. S. NARASINGA RAO, Molakalmuru Taluk.
3. MR. PATHE BASAPPA, Molakalmuru Taluk.
4. MR. O. CHANNABASAPPA, Davangere Municipality.
5. MR. BHISTAPPA, Davangere Taluk.
6. ,, K. CHANNABASAPPA, Davangere Taluk.
7. MR. K. SRINIVASA SASTRY, Harihar Municipality.

In moving the above resolution MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO said that the Chitaldrug District which was the northernmost part of the State and remote from the other parts was badly in need of an Intermediate College. He explained that it was very difficult for the people of that district to send their boys for study to distant places like Mysore and Bangalore, as they had to incur very heavy expenses.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of establishing Intermediate Colleges was under consideration, and that the member's suggestion would be sent to the University and their opinion obtained.

Regarding the location of the college, MR. NARASINGA RAO said that these colleges should not be established in cities and that it would be better to have them in the hilly tracts of the Molakalmuru Taluk or somewhere on the bank of the river Thungabhadra. He believed that the students would study well in such lonely places in the midst of beautiful natural scenery where they could cultivate patriotic feelings and become really useful citizens. He further said

that our boys would be spoiled if the present system of education continued.

MR. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN seconded the proposition and said it was very essential to establish a college at Chitaldrug, which was the headquarters of the district, and far away from other places.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said it was desirable to have an Intermediate College in each of the district headquarters.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT replied that it was not so easy to establish a College as a High School and that the University had to be consulted before anything could be done.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 7.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that midwives be appointed to every hobli of each taluk in the State.

Mover.—MR. J. RUDRAPPA, Tumkur Taluk.

Amendment to Resolution No. 7.

After the word "that," omit "midwives" and add instead "at least one midwife."

Mover.—MR. B. L. BYANNA.

In moving the above resolution, MR. J. RUDRAPPA said that there was need for the appointment of midwives in every hobli and that the Government had also promised in the year 1918 to increase the number of midwives.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government had accepted the principle of increasing the number of midwives whenever necessary and it was also being done. He also explained that the District Boards had to decide in what places they were to be appointed and if they arrived at a conclusion that there should be a midwife in each hobli, Government would have no objection whatever.

MR. RUDRAPPA expressed a doubt whether the District Boards would do it.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it was not possible for the Government to meet the full expenditure on this account. He said that Government were in sympathy with the proposal, and that the proposition would be accepted if it stated "that Government should try to increase the number of midwives" instead of "this . . . . midwives be appointed to every hobli of each taluk in the State."

MR. RUDDRAPPA said he had no objection to it if only they promised to do it "as soon as practicable."

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would be done.

The resolution was accepted with the above modification.

Resolution No. 4.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that as the opening of the Land Mortgage Banks by itself will not be sufficient to reduce indebtedness in the malnad, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act may be introduced into the malnad with suitable modifications, if necessary, and that the system of Record of Rights may also be introduced to facilitate the working of the Land Mortgage Banks and the disposal of suits relating to immovable property in civil courts.

Movers.—1. MR. B. KESVAIYA, Chikmagalur Taluk.
2. ,, S. HONNAPPAIYA, Chikmagalur Taluk.
3. MR. B. RANGARAJIAH, Minority Interests, Mudgere.

In moving the above proposition MR. B. KESAVAIYA observed that malnad has been deteriorating gradually owing to several causes, the chief of them being bad climate due to excessive rainfall. It was no doubt clear from the speech made by His Highness the Maharaja while opening the Bhadra Anicut that he had the welfare of the malnad people also at heart. Government were also trying to do their best to give them relief in several ways and had appointed a special officer and also formed a committee for the purpose. One of the facilities recommended by the committee for the people of the malnad was the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank. But the establishment of one bank at Sagar at present as proposed would not serve the purpose. The conditions of malnad differed in the different parts and it would not serve the desired object if one bank was established only in one place, even though with a large capital. It was therefore necessary to establish at least three Land Mortgage Banks in the three district headquarters of malnad.

The peculiar difficulty under which the poor people of the malnad were labouring was that they were borrowing money at a very exhorbitant rate of interest, giving the paddy or other produce in lieu of interest in most cases, with the

result that very little remained for them tc maintain themselves. Consequently they would be obliged to eat roots and similar bad stuff which affected their health considerably. With a view to give relief to such people, the establishment of the banks in several places was indispensable.

In order to save the poor classes from the harassment of the money-lenders, it was also desirable that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act as in force in Bombay and also the Record of Rights Act should be brought into force in the Mysore State.

Mr. Kesavaiya, further suggested that the services of men who would be thrown out of the Survey Department as the result of retrenchment there, might be utilised in bringing into force the Record of Rights.

MESSRS. MIR MAHOMED and B. L. BYANNA seconded the proposition.

MR. HONNAPPAIYA referred to the very heavy rate of interest which the people of malnad had to pay as they were entirely at the mercy of the money-lenders who were few in number. Sometimes the interest which they paid amounted to nearly double the principal. As it was usual to pay paddy in lieu of interest in several places, people gave away a major portion of the paddy or other produce they had grown towards interest, having very little to maintain themselves with the result that they had to resort to unhealthy articles of food. Consequently the death rate was increasing in those parts, exceeding the birth rate. It was no doubt true that the Government had made necessary enquiries and proposed the establishment of one Land Mortgage Bank to give the poor people relief. But one bank at Sagar was not at all adequate and it was necessary to have at least three banks to begin with, one at Shimoga, one at Hassan and the other at Kadur.

There was also great necessity for the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The chief, among the various difficulties to which the people were subjected, were the following:—

(1) The creditors claimed compound interest.

(2) That ex-parte decrees could be passed and the property of the debtor sold towards the recovery of the dues.

(3) That the judgment-debtor was liable to be arrested and imprisoned.

The introduction of the above Act into Mysore would safeguard the interests of the people in all these respects and under it they would be given an opportunity of

defending themselves, and also allowed payment by easy instalments.

It was further desirable to arrange for the Record of Rights of the people, as under the existing system it would not be correctly known who the real owners of lands were.

MR. RAJAGOPALIENGAR wanted to move an amendment, but permission was not granted to him to do so.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO pointed out that the main reason for the deterioration of the malnad was that the economic conditions were not favourable in that area. Government had no doubt considered every aspect of the case, but there was difference of opinion as to what measures had to be adopted to improve the condition. In the meetings of the Representative Assembly and Economic Conference, the question of establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank had several times been considered on former occasions and the present decision arrived at, to try the experiment in one place to begin with.

The chief point to be considered in connection with the bank was about the management. The bank would never become successful if the principles were not adhered to. Firstly, more money was required. As the people of malnad were deeply immersed in debt, 1 or 2 lakhs would not be sufficient; much more money would be necessary. It was being pressed for the last several years that one bank would not suffice. It was not necessary that the whole capital should be invested by the Government alone. Government could raise money for this purpose by the issue of debentures guaranteeing a certain rate of interest, so that there might be supply of money at all times.

Such a bank was useful not only in the malnad but also in the maidan. As the necessity was keenly felt in the malnad, it might be started there in the first instance, in three different places. Mr. Krishna Rao also suggested that the co-operative system might be adopted in the management of these banks.

He observed that discretionary power to the judge to order payment in instalments would not help the poor debtors to a great extent. It was therefore desirable that the Agriculturists' Relief Act should be introduced. The necessity for Record of Rights had already been explained by the previous speaker, and arrangements in that behalf should be made early.

He thought that the principles contained in the note presented to the members were not helpful to them and they

did not seem to be conducive for the success of the bank proposed to be established.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA stated that poor people in malnad parts, actually lived on roots, etc., for some period every year, as they would not have with them the produce grown by them. He was of opinion that the establishment of the Land Mortgage Bank was essential if it was the intention of the Government to improve the conditions of the malnad. He further said that greater educational facilities and medical relief were to be given to them.

MR. S. RANGARAJIAH stated that though the people might somehow manage to maintain themselves, the difficulty was in regard to the maintenance of cattle, as during the rainy season it would be impossible for cattle to go out and as it was not also easy for them to have fodder in stock for want of funds. Under the circumstances, the establishment of the bank was the only solution to give relief to the people.

With regard to Mr. Krishna Rao's suggestion to raise money by debentures, THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that, though it might be possible to get even 10 lakhs, the question was whether proper security would be forthcoming. He feared that if there were no adequate security, the story of the late Agricultural Banks would be repeated. In regard to the question of having more banks, he explained that it had now been proposed to have only one bank, for each of the three malnad districts as some economists said that losses would have to be incurred at times. Government had therefore to proceed cautiously. He had no objection to call the banks as "District Banks" and locate them for the present at Sagar in the Shimoga District, at Koppa in the Kadur District and at Saklespur in the Hassan District. He also stated that the introduction of the Record of Rights and Agriculturists' Relief Act would be considered as an experimental measure, only in these taluks to begin with and extended if it was found to be useful, to the other parts of the malnad.

Resolution No. 8.

This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that, with a view to render the present remission rules applicable in all cases where tanks fail to receive water and consequently the crops fail, the word *tract* used in Rule (1) of Appendix to G.O. No. R. 14-25

—L.R. 149-24-74, dated 3rd October 1925, be omitted and each tank be deemed to constitute a unit for the purpose of the said rules.

Movers.—1. Mr. K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Kolar Taluk.
2. Mr. Doddarame Gowda, Kolar Taluk.
3. ,, Channabasappa, Bowringpet Taluk.
4. Mr Rame Gowda, Bowringpet Taluk.
5. ,, O. V. Rajagopal, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area.
6. Mr. Narasinga Rao, Rolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area.
7. Mr. Thathireddi, Chintamani Taluk.
8. ,, Chikkareddi, Chintamani Taluk.
9. ,, K. Subba Rao, Mulbagal Taluk.
10. ,, Obaiya, Mulbagal Taluk.
11. ,, Lakshmappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
12. ,, Chikkamuniappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
13. Mr. Venkatarayareddi, Chikballapur Taluk.
14. Mr. Narayana Reddi, Bagepalli Taluk.
15. ,, Sendi Anjanappa, Goribidnur Taluk.
16. Mr. L. Vemareddi, Malur Taluk.
17. ,, Venkatasami Gowda, Malur Taluk.
18. Mr. G. Ramappa, Srinivasapur Taluk.
19. ,, Meda Sanjivaiya, Srinivaspur Taluk.
20. Mr. G. K. Narayana Rao, Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.
21. Mr. Chikachannananjappa Setti, Kolar Municipality.
22. Mr. Raja Hanumappa Setti, Bowringpet Municipality.
23. Mr. K. Suriah, Chintamani Municipality.
24. Mr. H. Krishnamurthiyachar, Mulbagal Municipality.
25. Mr. V. Venkatasami Chetty, Chikballapur Municipality.
26. Mr. Nanjappa, Special Interests, Bowringpet.

27. MR. S. HAMPIAH, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta.
28. MR. A. VENKATARAMANABOYEE, Special Interests, Sidlaghatta.
29. MR. K. POOSAMY, Special Interests, Kolar Gold Fields.

THE DEWAN-PRESIDENT remarked that this was a very important matter and that it would be considered in the next session of the Assembly. This was agreed to by the members and they wanted that this subject should be considered first during the Dasara Session.

In accordance with the promise made by the Dewan the previous day for the appointment of a committee to go into the questions connected with Representations Nos. 7. and 8, MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER announced that the Government had been pleased to appoint a committee consisting of the following members of the Representative Assembly and one Deputy Commissioner with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman.

1. Mr. Venkatappa *alias* Chickanna, Malavalli.
2. ,, Vema Reddy, Malur.
3. ,, S. C. Malliah, Maddur.
4. ,, G. Subba Rao, Closepet.
5. ,, Hanumantha Rao, Devanahalli.

In summing up the discussions on the budget, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that one section of the house held the view that the budget was not quite satisfactory while another was of opinion that it was satisfactory. He replied briefly to the observations made by the former.

As regards the view that the financial position was not satisfactory, he said that since the year 1922-23, Government had succeeded in keeping the annual budgetary position in a state of equilibrium. The budget for the next year showed a small surplus and it was therefore not right to say that the condition was unsound. A position of balance without large surpluses or deficits is a healthy state of public finance and judged by this standard, our budgets during the quinquennium ending with 1926-27 should be held to be quite satisfactory. If the rainfall is adequate and seasonable, and no extraordinary demands have to be met, the financial position need not cause any anxiety.

The next point that was pressed upon the attention of Government was that sufficient funds had not been provided in the budget to meet the requirements of the various depart-

ments. There could be no limit to demands on account of desirable items of expenditure but the revenues available for meeting expenditure are always limited. As far as possible, Government have provided funds for the more urgent of the demands out of the funds at their disposal.

Some of the members stated that the Government could not have balanced the budget if they had not utilized a portion of the Reserve Funds. It is true that a small part of the expenditure in the next year will be met from Reserve Funds. The Bhadra Anicut is one of the works financed from a Reserve Fund, *viz.*, the Irrigation Capital Reserve. This Reserve was formed from annual contributions of Rs. 5 lakhs som years back for taking up large irrigation projects and there can possibly be no objection to draw upon it for the Bhadra Project. In fact, but for this arrangement, this work could not have been undertaken.

Another Reserve is the Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure. This arrangement was adopted some years back and it is working very satisfactorily and it is calculated to prevent, as far as possible, dislocation in the annual budgetary position due to large demands of a non-recurring character. The need for a similar arrangement is being felt by some of the Provinces in British India. No new innovation whatever has been introduced in this respect in framing the budget for next year. The utilization of surpluses and special revenues for meeting extraordinary demands has been an important feature of our financial policy in the past few years. The large grants for the two City Water Works in the next year cannot but be regarded as special and non-recurring items of expenditure and there can be no objection to meeting them from this Reserve.

Another Reserve on which it is proposed to draw next year is the Famine Reserve Fund. This Fund now amounts to about Rs. 63 lakhs and it is held in the shape of securities earning interest. A part of the annual interest will be spent on tank improvement works. A famine fund can be used either for relief of famine or for measures of insurance against famine, and tank works come under the latter category and the arrangement proposed to be followed in the next year cannot be held to be open to any objection.

The observation that taxation is high in the State is not correct. For example, the rates of Income-tax is lower in Mysore than in British India. Non-tax revenues bulk largely in the finances of Mysore and they are in relief of taxation.

As regards the policy of forming sinking funds, the amount annually spared for this purpose is about Rs. 19 lakhs, and the whole of this sum is provided from earnings of Productive Works and not from the proceeds of taxation. Our loans had to be raised when the value of money was high and the period of their currency has consequently been made short for taking advantage of any reduction in the rate of interest. Including the contribution for 1926-27, six instalments of sinking fund have been provided for, for the 7 per cent loan which is the largest short-term debt we have. The conditions of the money market are, of late, showing signs of ease and when the opportunity is favourable, attempts have to be made for a funding operation as stated in the Dewan's Opening Speech. With the replacement of the existing loan by a long-term conversion loan carrying lower rate of interest, a portion of the money now used for the service of debt will be released and become available for Development Works and other works of permanent utility, such as, the High Level Canal of the Krishnarajasagara Works.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

19th June 1926.

GENTLEMEN,—In bringing the proceedings of this session to a close, I wish to say a few words to convey to you my sense of obligation for the sympathy and co-operation which I have received from all sides of the House in the discharge of my duties as President. But first of all, I must return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the members who, individually or as representatives of groups, referred in most kind terms to my appointment and welcomed me to this responsible office. I trust this spirit of courtesy and helpfulness will continue undiminished in the relations between the officers of the State and the representatives of the people.

I think we may fairly regard this session as having been a very useful one. It has served to bring prominently to the notice of Government several urgently felt wants. I am happy to be able to say that its proceedings have been marked by earnestness, reasonableness, and a keen desire to secure redress for genuine public grievances. Members have exercised considerable moderation and restraint in the

discussion of controversial subjects, and have shown courtesy and consideration towards those holding opposite opinions, whether among themselves or among the officials. I trust members will strive to maintain the same high and dignified level in speech and argument, bearing in mind that it is quite possible that two or more different opinions may honestly be held about the same subject by persons all having equally worthy motives. We can know truth better after a calm exchange of notes and views.

We have been deliberating for six days now. We have been able to dispose of 12 general resolutions out of 15, about 25 out of 35 resolutions on the budget and 27 representations out of 92 placed on the agenda. We have also discussed the general principles of Bills and have besides devoted three days to the discussion of the budget. I regret as much as the members concerned that many subjects could not be taken up at all, and that many who wanted to speak on the budget could not get a chance to do so, owing to want of time. I may, however, assure the members that Government will give due consideration to all the suggestions they have made.

The grievances pressed upon the attention of Government during the debate on the budget and in the resolutions and representations fall mainly under four heads : (1) Public Works, (2) Education, (3) Public Health, and (4) General Administrative Services. Naturally, the bulk of the complaints come under the first category, namely Public Works. A very large number of tanks, big and small, have long remained in a state of disrepair, owing to one reason or another ; and the representatives are quite right in insisting on their early restoration. Government realise that the matter is one that concerns not only the well-being of the raiyat, but also their own revenues as well as the permanent assets of the State. A working programme of tank repairs will soon be drawn up and early action will be taken thereon. We hope to be able to spare some more money than we originally thought possible out of the Irrigation Cess Fund. I hope to be able to tell this House, when we next meet, that some tangible progress has been made under this head.

I wish to give you the same assurance as regards roads, bridges, and public buildings. These are also matters of great urgency and importance ; and you may rest assured that action will be taken as fast as funds can be made available.

Under Education there is a gratifying demand for its

extension and improvement. Government realise the necessity for this and will do their best to find the money required. It gives me great pleasure to inform the members from Maddagiri that Government have decided to open a high school in that town ; the Inspector-General has been instructed to take necessary action.

I would repeat the same assurance in regard to the extension of medical aid. We have just been able to make some provision to improve the prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. As our financial conditions improve, we shall certainly go on devoting more money to the extension and equipment of hospitals.

Under the head of General Public Services, we have been asked to increase the pay of the menial establishments in public offices, to provide grants for drinking water wells in villages, to allot more money to the Agricultural Department for the purpose of supplying ploughs, and also to make more funds available to various local bodies for local objects of undoubted public utility. I need hardly say how deeply Government sympathise with all these demands and how ready they are to meet them whenever it is possible to do so. In this connection, I am glad to say that, in view of the very urgent need of Bangalore, we have been able, but not without difficulty, to increase the grant to the City Municipality to Rs. 35,000. No doubt more money is needed for its sanitary and other improvements ; but to these we can attend only later on. Fresh taxation would obviously be unwelcome.

As for retrenchment, which has been repeatedly advocated, let me assure you that every care will be exercised to economise expenditure on establishments. You will all recognise that there must be a limit even to the policy of reduction, though all may not agree as to the exact point of that limit ; and I can only promise you that in fixing that limit, we shall be guided by no other consideration than that of the efficiency and morale of the services. In this matter we cannot but take note of the conditions in the neighbouring territories, remembering that if we cut down salaries and prospects to too low a level, there is bound to be corresponding deterioration in the enthusiasm and character of public servants.

I must say we are gratified at the reception generally accorded to the budget, especially to the loan proposals. The explanation given by my friend and colleague Mr. Krishna Rao, has, I hope, satisfied those who had any misgivings as

regards the policy of drawing upon the interest derived from the Famine Reserves. I can tell you that he is by no means an incautious or venturesome financier, and he would not have approved of any financial arrangement that could not stand the test of the most approved canons of public finance.

There are some questions of administrative policy which came in for much discussion. One of them was that of Weights and Measures ; and I wish to make it plain that Government have no intention of competing with private firms in their manufacture and sale. Another question was that of Honorary Bench Magistrates. In regard to this, you may rest assured that Government have no wish to go back upon their declared policy. Government have noted the criticisms made by several members about the constitution of the Bench Courts at present ; and we hope to be able to take measures to improve the working of these institutions. We have noted the grievances urged in connection with Forest Administration, and we hope to be able to modify the rules, where necessary, so as to remove the grounds of complaint. Much interest centered round the question of *hissedars*, and, as you are aware, Government have agreed to appoint a committee of enquiry to go thoroughly into this complicated question and submit recommendations for their orders.

The resolution regarding the introduction of legislation for the prevention of cow slaughter has received very full attention at the hands of this Assembly on this as well as on previous occasions and various conflicting opinions have been expressed on the matter. On behalf of Government, I should like to say that Government are in full sympathy with the suggestion, but, at the same time, I should add that the question is full of difficulties and requires the most careful and dispassionate examination. The committee to which the matter will be referred will, I hope, help Government to arrive at a decision acceptable to all.

It only remains for me this evening to thank the members for the work which they have done during the present session, and to wish them Godspeed and a safe return to their homes.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH thanked the Dewan and the Members of Council for having given a patient hearing to the representations made by the members and suitable replies thereto. He also thanked Rajamantra Pravina

Diwan Bahadur P. Raghavendra Rao and Mushir-ul-mulk Mir Hamza Hussain, retired Members of Council, for having kindly attended the meeting. He requested the Dewan-President to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the Assembly's sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Person and Throne of His Highness.

With three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja, the session was adjourned *sine die*.

R. RANGA RAO,

Secretary,

Representative Assembly.